

Navy Plans On Athens Is Delayed

By Alan Horton

Scripps-Howard News Service

The Navy's plan to base an aircraft carrier and the families of its 5,000-man crew at Athens has been delayed, perhaps even canceled, by the breakdown in U.S.-Greek relations.

The Navy regards establishment of such a base as an urgent remedy to its problem of keeping men in the service who object to long separations from their families. In recent years, carrier sailors have quit in droves after their first hitches because of long tours at sea.

"It takes 3½ carriers to maintain one in the Mediterranean without extending time at sea and keeping sailors away from their families so long that they refuse to re-enlist in adequate numbers," a senior officer said.

"IF WE PUT a carrier at Athens," a captain said, "all our carriers will make home-port calls every month or two. Now a carrier deploys for six months or more and a sailor doesn't see his family that whole time."

The Navy rotates its 15 carriers so that two are in the Mediterranean and three in the Western Pacific or Indian Ocean at all times. The Navy says it needs 18 carriers to keep those five deployed without home-porting those abroad.

The four-month-old Greek junta is renegotiating the agreement its predecessor regime made with the United States to establish a base at Athens, but Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger says it's "not being pressed" just now.

"THIS SEEMS a prudent time," said a Pentagon official, "to let the Greeks sort out their problems. There are too many uncertainties. No one can predict what will happen to the Greek junta."

While there are many smaller ships based overseas, the Midway, based at Yokosuka, Japan, is the only carrier.

The Navy likes Athens as a home port because of available housing for nearly 4,000 dependents, location in the eastern Mediterranean where the bulk of the Russian Mediterranean fleet is located, and the proximity of an airfield and other support facilities.

Other Mediterranean ports were rejected because of inadequate housing, distance from the eastern Mediterranean, objections from other governments or harbor deficiencies.

Letters to the Editor

'Pure Fiction'

Editor, The Wall Street Journal:

I refer to an article by Jerry Landauer in your March 27 issue entitled "A Different Story" and to the secret (sic) report of the U.S. government quoted therein. So far as the Iraq Petroleum Co. is concerned, the article and the report are pure fiction.

Following the enactment by the government of Iraq of Law 80 of 1961, the Iraq Petroleum Co. and its two associated companies in Iraq have been prevented since 1961 from exploring or drilling in areas outside fields then on production. Every activity of the companies was fully reported to and controlled by the Iraq government and it is inconceivable that anyone could believe the companies had any intention of, to use your expression, "hoodwinking the Baghdad government."

G. G. STOCKWELL

Managing Director

*The Iraq Petroleum Co. Ltd. and
Associated Companies*

London

(The report in question is a Central Intelligence Agency document sent to various other government agencies in February 1967 and based on files relinquished by Iraq Petroleum Co. It says, "The files yielded proof that IPC had drilled and found wildcat wells that would have produced 50,000 barrels of oil per day. The firm plugged these wells and did not classify them at all because the availability of such information would have made the company's bargaining position with Iraq more troublesome."—Ed.)

Abu Dhabi Indicates It Will Not Follow Saudi Arabia's Increase in Oil Output

A WALL STREET JOURNAL News Roundup

One Persian Gulf oil producer, Abu Dhabi, indicated it doesn't plan to follow Saudi Arabia in boosting petroleum output.

Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan of Abu Dhabi said there isn't any immediate need to raise oil output. According to the Associated Press, the sheikh made the statement in response to a request from Abu Dhabi Petroleum Co. to increase production.

Abu Dhabi is a major factor in Persian Gulf petroleum, although its output is far less than that of some other Arab states. Prior to the Arab embargo and production cutbacks last October, Abu Dhabi was producing about 1.3 million barrels a day.

Current output is about 1.2 million barrels a day. Over half is accounted for by onshore production of Abu Dhabi Petroleum, which is owned by the Abu Dhabi government, British Petroleum Co., the Royal Dutch-Shell Group, Cie. Francaise de Petroles, Exxon Corp., Mobil Oil Corp. and Participation & Explorations Corp.

Offshore production, currently about 460,000 barrels a day, comes from operations of Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Ltd., largely owned by British Petroleum.

But there are potentially prolific areas still to be developed in the Persian Gulf offshore from Abu Dhabi.

Pan Ocean Oil Corp. said yesterday that a group in which it is a participant successfully completed a second well offshore from Abu Dhabi. The well, Pan Ocean said, is capable of producing over 5,000 barrels a day of low-sulphur oil from two zones.

The well is near Arzanah Island and is three miles south of the discovery made last December by the group. The discovery tested at a rate of over 4,000 barrels a day. Pan Ocean has a 32% share in the wells; Amerada Hess Corp. also has 32% and is the operator, and the remaining ownership is divided among Canadian interests.

In other international oil developments, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries rescheduled a meeting for Geneva on Sunday that was to have been held in New York next Wednesday. The oil ministers of the OPEC member nations are to discuss establishment of a development fund to help developing nations bear the high costs of oil.

There were reports from Vienna that the seven Arab oil ministers in OPEC also have scheduled a meeting of their own at Geneva for tomorrow or Saturday. According to an AP dispatch from Vienna, sources said the Arab ministers would discuss questions of production, oil prices and possibly the effects of removing the embargo against the U.S.

SLA Code Defines Conduct

SAN FRANCISCO — (AP) The latest communique from the alleged kidnapers of Patricia Hearst was accompanied by the following "Codes of War" of the Symbionese Liberation Army.

"Codes of War of the United Symbionese Liberation Army: Penalty by death.

All charges that face a death penalty shall be presented to a jury trial made up of the members of the guerrilla forces. The jury shall be selected by the charged and the judge conducting the trial shall be selected by the charged also. The charged shall select his or her own defense and the trial judge shall select the prosecutor.

"The jury shall number at least three-fourths of the remaining members of the cell and the verdict must be unanimous.

"1. The surrender to the enemy,

"2. The killing of a comrade or disobeying orders that result in the death of a comrade.

"3. The deserting of a comrade in the field of war.

"a. Leaving a team position, thereby not covering a comrade.

"b. Leaving a wounded comrade.

"4. The informing to the enemy or spying against the people or guerrillas.

"5. Leaving a cell, unit or base camp without orders.

"Any comrade may leave guerrilla forces if she or he feels that they no longer feel the courage or faith in the people and struggle that they wage. A comrade, however, must follow the Codes of War in doing this: that is, he or she must inform the commanding guerrilla of their wish to go from the guerrilla forces.

"Thereupon, the guerrilla in command will release them in a safe area. The ex-combatant may only leave with his or her personal sidearm in a safe area.

"Remember, this is the only way a comrade may leave the S.L.A. Any other way is deserting, punishable by death.

"6. All paid or unpaid informants operating within the community against the people and guerrilla forces shall be sentenced without trial to im-

mediate death.

"Penalty by disciplinary action:

"Disciplinary action shall be primarily to aid the collective growth of the cell, so that through positive action the mistake is understood.

"All charges that face disciplinary action shall be under full control of the guerrilla in charge who shall weigh all evidence and shall decide the verdict, and if needed, direct the disciplinary action to be taken by the charged comrade necessary to correct him or her.

"Examples of disciplinary action are: Cleaning and maintenance of all cell arms, ammunition and explosives for one week; the upkeep of out houses; the full suspension of wine or cigarettes and extra duties washing, cleaning work and physical exercises.

"1. Lack of responsibility and determined decisiveness in following orders.

"2. Non-vigilance or the leaving of an assigned post without orders.

"3. Lack of responsibility in maintaining equipment or in maintaining proficiency in all guerrilla skills, especially shooting.

"4. Use of any un-medically prescribed drugs:

"This rule relates to the use of such drugs as heroin, speed, peyote, mescaline, reds, pop pills, whites, yellow jackets, bennies, dexies, goof balls, LSD and any other type hallucinogenic drugs.

"However, permission is granted to the use of only two types of relaxing drugs: these are marijuana & or beer or wines and other alcohols. This permission is only granted when approved by the guerrilla in command and with very restrained use only.

"No officer may grant the use of any of these drugs to the full number of forces under his or her command. If this permission is granted, only half the force will be allowed to take part, while the other half will stand post and guard duty.

"The past has shown that once true revolutionaries have seriously undertaken revolutionary armed struggle, marijuana and alcohol are not to be used for recreation or to dilute or blur their con-

sciousness of reality, but rather in very small amounts for medicinal purposes or to calm nerves under times of tension, not to distort reality.

"5. The failure to sever all past contacts or failure to destroy all evidence of identification of associations.

"6. Killing of an unarmed enemy: In this instance, the enemy refers to members of the U.S.A. military rank and file only and not to any members of the CIA, FBI or other special agents or any city political police state agents.

"Members of the U.S.A. military rank and file are to be accorded this distinction because we recognize that many of them have been forced into membership either directly through the draft or indirectly due to economic pressures.

"7. Tortures or sexual assaults on either a comrade or the people or the enemy.

"8. Criminal acts against the people or the comrades or guerrilla forces.

"9. Malicious cursing or any kind of disrespect to those in command, a comrade or the people.

"10. Deceiving or lying to fellow comrades or the people.

"If any of these acts are committed on a continual basis, a charged comrade shall become a prisoner of the cell and shall remain in the prisoner status until such time she or he is able to prove their renewed commitment to revolutionary discipline and revolutionary principles or the charged may request to be dishonorably discharged.

"Conduct of guerrilla forces toward enemy soldiers and prisoners:

"1. Prisoners of war shall be held under the terms of the International Codes of War. They shall be provided with adequate food, medical aid and exercises.

"2. All U.S.A. military rank and file forces shall be allowed to surrender under our conditions of surrender and thereupon these shall be carefully and fully searched and interrogated.

"3. All prisoners are to receive instructions on the goals of the S.L.A. and then released to a safe area.

food supplies, maps, military

equipment and money are to be confiscated and turned into the guerrilla in charge.

"4. Under no conditions shall any rank and file enemy soldier be relieved of his or her personal property.

"Conduct of guerrilla forces towards the people

"All guerrilla forces should conduct themselves in a manner of respect toward the people and should whenever able and safe to do so, provide food and other aid to the people.

"They shall, when possible, inform the people of the goals of the United Symbionese Federation and encourage other women and men to join our forces, and to serve the people and the fight for freedom.

"All comrades have one main responsibility, that is, to struggle to win and to stand together. So no comrade stands alone, all must look out for each other, all must aid the other, black, brown, red, yellow, white, man or woman, all or none.

"This document may change from time to time, so officers are requested to follow changes with discipline.

"To those who would bear the hopes and future of the people, let the voice of their guns express the words of freedom.

"Gen. Field Marshall S.L.A. Cinq."

Chinese posters hint at tensions

High-level drive
against top officials
strongly indicated

By John Burns
Special to

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Peking

Wall posters denouncing two key members of the Communist Party leadership in the North China province of Shansi indicate that the six-month-old drive against rightist tendencies may have claimed its first major casualties.

A diplomat whose aircraft was diverted by bad weather to the rarely visited Shansi capital of Taiyuan reports having seen posters in the city's railway station attacking Hsieh Chen-hua, the First Secretary of the provincial Communist Party Committee, and Tsao Chung-nan, one of his deputies.

Apart from one isolated incident last fall, this is the first time that a poster attack on major regional figures has come to light since the Cultural Revolution, when posters were a major weapon of the Red Guards in their battle with the party establishment.

Last September, just as the new political campaign was gathering momentum across the country, visitors to the central China city of Wuhan reported seeing posters denouncing Tseng Ssu-yu, who was doubling as first secretary of the Hupai Province Communist Party Committee and commander of the Wuhan military region.

Named to military post

However, Mr. Tseng's political survival was indicated by his appointment as commander of the Tsinan military region in east China during a wholesale shuffle of regional military commands that came to light in December.

The posters in Shansi gave no indication of the case against the two provincial leaders, confining themselves to a declaratory "down with Hsieh Chen-hua" and "down with Tsao Chung-nan."

But the dating of the posters — within the past week — pointed to some connection with the current furor over an allegedly anti-Maoist opera produced in

The opera, titled *Three Ascents of Peach Mountain*, was written by the writing group of the Shansi Cultural Bureau, which falls under the authority of the provincial party committee. It is said to have been performed on numerous occasions in the province before being sent to Peking as Shansi's contribution to the North China theatrical festival in January.

Opera praised — at first

At the time, the opera received favorable notices in the press and was even carried on television.

A month later the People's Daily and other party organs opened fire on it, describing it as a "poisonous weed" and an attempt to slander the policies of Chairman Mao.

If press accounts of the "Peach Mountain" affair are accurate, then what the country has been going through in recent months is no abstract ideological debate nor ordinary political infighting — but a bitter struggle between forces with fundamental differences over the course that should be charted for the future.

No other conclusion seems possible if a province did indeed sponsor such an obvious attack on Mr. Mao. And some move against the Shansi powerholders would have been inevitable.

Their chosen vehicle, "Peach Mountain," was devious indeed. According to the People's Daily it is a

shameless rewrite of a similarly titled Shansi opera — "Three Visits to Peach Garden," — which was denounced when it came out in 1966 as an attempt to slander Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and glorify the alternative solutions put forward by the disgraced former President Liu Shao-chi and his "renegade gang."

The original opera is said to have been concocted by Mr. Liu as a means of popularizing the conservative — "capitalist" is the word used by the People's Daily — agricultural policies.

Denunciation of the opera was the opening sally of the Cultural Revolution in 1966 and the beginning of Mr. Liu's downfall as China's No. 2 leader.

It may be some time before anything is learned of the fates of this